Gazette of the United States.

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY *JOHN FENNO*, No. 41, BROAD-STREET, NEAR THE *EXCHANGE*, NEW-YORK.

[No. 10, *of* Vol. II.] SATURDAY, *MAY* 15, 1790. [Whole No. 114.]

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

AN ADDRESS

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE *UNITED STATES*,

YOU are entitled to great reſpect—If you had not been our beſt citizens, you would not have been our creditors, your patriotiſm made you ſuch. When you performed ſervices or lent your property, you nobly deſpiſed your immediate perſonal intereſts, or rather you looked beyond them. You ſaw that if the country was loſt, you would have nothing to ſave. Is it in human nature to perform this noble effort but once? Is it the natural effect of ſelf intereſt to blind the eyes and to harden the heart? or like a dark lantern, does it throw a ſtrong light upon what is near, while it involves diſtant objects in a deeper ſhade? Your patriotiſm has been proved by your conduct: you are called, and very juſtly, enlightened men; how then can you be prevailed upon to wiſh that your own debt may be funded and that of the States rejected? Their claims are as juſt as your own. It is your intereſt to maintain a reſpect for juſtice, and to impreſs it upon the legiſlature. Will your own rights be held inviolable after their fellow rights are impaired in the ruin of the State creditors? If the States can pay their own debts you loſe nothing by throwing them into the common ſtock. If they cannot pay them, are you neutral ſpectators of their ruin? Are you ſafe while they ſink? When juſtice ceaſes to be a rule of public conduct, the ſhame which reſtrains will be leſs, and the temptation will be greater, which incites to deſtroy the domeſtic debt. If juſtice would not protect 25 millions, will policy ſpare 44 millions?

If you regard humanity, the ruin of the State creditors ought to move you. They will be involved in diſtreſs. The very money that has been given to you has long been given to them; it has grown familiar to their touch; they gave up the impoſt which was nearly equal to the payment of their intereſt in ſome of the States; and now you are told that the other funds occupied by the States, the laſt reſource of their creditors, are to be deſtroyed by your controuling laws, or greatly impaired by your impoſing on the articles taxed by the States as much duties as they can bear. If you believe that the duties intended to be impoſed by Congreſs will be duly collected, the diſtreſs of the State creditors is equally manifeſt and deplorable. As to their depending on direct taxes it is a mockery of their rights and of their injuries too. They will not yield much, nor that little with certainty, while the citizens, if any thing near equal to the intereſt of the State debts ſhould be levied, would ſuffer the moſt violent oppreſſion and be driven from their farms into the wilderneſs, while in other States they would be almoſt free from burdens which to be juſt ought to be equal. But experience has proved, and the world knows that ſome of the States cannot pay their debts; you who claim juſtice, ſhould inſiſt upon impartial juſtice.

But other motives are not wanting even if you put off the politician and ſay, let us get our due—and let juſtice be deemed a jeſt—let the government fall into confuſion—let the country ſuffer diſgrace and ruin—let the brave officer or ſoldier who has ſaved it, keep his State paper—it is the proof of his merits and of the degree in which his country once eſteemed them—let him pine and complain in ſecret—do not mind the pulſations of your own ſympathy though they may be quickened by the ſilent tears of widows and beggared orphans. Theſe are ſubjects, it is true, which come home to the heart and wound it. They make the bread bitter which you eat, not only while they want it, but which you will eat becauſe they want it—for you are to be provided for, not only by leaving them unprovided, but by taking away what they depend upon. Theſe are topics which regard you as men. They are leſſons which the heart teaches itſelf. But if ſelfiſhneſs has encompaſſed it with circles, let us agree to renounce juſtice, compaſſion, and liſten only to the dictates of ſelf intereſt. Ought wiſe and prudent creditors of the union to wiſh the State creditors to be excluded from proviſion by Congreſs?

If the funding ſyſtem ſo much deſired, has been delayed, has not this been owing to the debate upon the aſſumption? If the ſyſtem is ſtill in danger in its paſſage, is not this to be imputed to the diviſion created by this queſtion? Do not many members think it a meaſure of abſolute juſtice—that partial funding is worſe than none at all; that poſitive injuſtice will be done if the revenues now occupied by the States ſhould be impaired? If the aſſumption was once eſtabliſhed, the funding ſyſtem would be ſpeedily enacted. Nor do you loſe any thing in point of intereſt, for it is not propoſed to give you an higher intereſt without the aſſumption than with it. Will you loſe any thing in point of ſecurity in the execution of the ſyſtem? the foes of the aſſumption allow that it will ſtrengthen government; can you doubt that it will make the collection of the duties more popular? The State creditors will not in that caſe ſuffer by your means—they have the ſame intereſt with you, they will watch the revenues, nor will the people approve of frauds which will wrong not only the public but their own friends and neighbors. It will diffuſe common intereſts and wiſhes into every corner; you will have the whole funds under one energetic uniform ſyſtem, and all intereſts combined to ſupport it. If you cannot procure money enough in this way, you would get leſs by the other. Your public officers inform you that the funds will be ſufficient—nor can it be doubted, at leaſt one ſyſtem would not injure the other. You will not therefore loſe by aſſuming the State debts.

See the other ſide of the piece, and judge whether you will be ſafe, if they ſhould not be aſſumed.

If the ſtate creditors muſt fall at laſt, they will make a vigorous effort firſt—they will expect that proviſion will be made by their ſtates. If it ſhould not be made, will they make the collection of your revenue popular? Will acts obnoxious by their nature, and not eaſy to enforce becauſe of the extent to which it is neceſſary to puſh them, furniſh a reſource to you, that will be ſafe and productive? and do you expect this to happen in proportion as the clamors of the injured creditors ſhall ſwell the note of popular diſcontent? But ſuppoſe the ſtate legiſlatures ſhould, from a ſenſe of juſtice, or for any other reaſons, reviſe their revenue acts, and carry them as far as may be neceſſary to do that juſtice to their creditors which they are no leſs entitled to than yourſelves, how will it affect the proviſion which Congreſs may make for your debt? Which will give way, the ſtate laws, or thoſe of the United States? The object of the former will be as laudable, and better warranted by neceſſity than the latter. For no option is left to the ſtates, as the impoſt is taken away. With the confidence of the people, with the powerful aid of their creditors, who greatly exceed you in numbers and influence, will the ſtate legiſlatures, be obliged to recede and annul their laws; or will they be unable to collect their duties? Will the creditors on the ſpot watch for you, and exert themſelves to ſwell your revenue to the deſtruction of that of the ſtate, on which they depend? Or if both cannot be collected, will they not rather wiſh your's to fail, and by that means to enſure their own? If the dutied articles will not bear both duties, who has moſt cauſe to fear a failure? You or they? If the article will bear both duties, why oppoſe the aſſumption? For it is plain that if a duty impoſed by a ſtate is productive, more money would be obtained by extending it over the union. If you will regard conſiderations, equally weighty, tho a little more remote, will you think a proviſion permanent and ſafe which divides the government againſt itſelf, which ferments while it is forming, with the principle of deſtruction? If a public debt is a principle of union, here is a debt which divides—without a debt, who can ſay that we ſhould have had a government? What was uſeful to form is indiſpenſibly neceſſary to preſerve it. It would be ſafe to truſt your ſelf intereſt to make its own terms, if you would act as the permanent good of your whole number requires. But immediate intereſt is often preferred to that which will laſt long, and individuals may not only find indemnity, but derive advantage from meaſures which will ruin the body to which they belong. Funding the debt on the moſt unſafe funds, may raiſe the price of paper, and keep it up until experience has ſhewn that they are not to be truſted. Many of your number, who only wiſh to ſell out, will have an opportunity. But ſurely you, who mean to continue creditors, ought not to be duped by the artifices of thoſe who prefer any preſent proviſion, however unſound, to a ſolid arrangement which will enſure the government and be enſured by it. Are you willing to bring the ſtate and national governments directly to the conflict? Are you willing to throw that ſyſtem into confuſion on which you place all your hopes? Are you content in mere wantonneſs to raiſe up enemies whoſe reproaches you cannot bear, whoſe efforts you cannot reſiſt? Is it nothing to you that the government will be made weak? For what do you incur this riſk? Not for an increaſe of intereſt—not for better ſecurity.

Is there a prudent man among you, who comparing the funding ſyſtem without the aſſumption, with the conduct of other nations, and judging of the intereſts and paſſions of the ſtate creditors, and legiſlatures, as he will if he knows any thing of human nature, will ſay, gravely, and upon reflection, the revenue will be more ſafe and productive, without the aſſumption than with it? Will he ſay that the ſtates may proceed with their duties, and even extend them to a full proviſion for their debts, and yet the revenue of the union will not prove deficient? If he will ſay that there will not be a deficiency of one-third, you ought to prize him as a prophet. He will give encouragement and keep hope alive long enough to ſell out—but beware of being hindmoſt.

Judge then whether the intereſt of your own paper does not require the aſſumption; you cannot be ſafe without it. Patronize juſtice and practiſe a magnanimity which will coſt you nothing, but do you honor, by inſiſting that the proviſion ſhall comprehend the kindred claims of the ſtate creditors. They are not your rivals; they are unfriendly to both, who would divide you. If your whole influence is directed to this object, you will render ſervice to your country, at the ſame time that you will beſt promote your own intereſt.

Remember that as the adoption of the new conſtitution raiſed your hopes, the undoing it in practice may blaſt them. Diſdain the unworthy and diſhoneſt ſcheme of invading the funds of ſtate creditors, to form your own. Like honeſt men, take your fellows by the hand, unite your exertions in the common cauſe—a cauſe worthy of your virtue and of your country. Its ſucceſs will reward the one, and ſave the other.

DISCOURSES ON DAVILA.

No. IV. concluded from our laſt.

C'eſt là le propre de l'eſprit humain, que les exemples ne corrigent perſonne; les ſottiſes des peres ſont perdues pour leurs enfans; il faut chaque generation faſſe les ſiennes.

THERE is in human nature, it is true, ſimple Benevolence—or an affection for the good of others—but alone it is not a balance for the ſelfiſh affections. Nature then has kindly added to benevolence, the deſire of reputation, in order to make us good members of ſociety. Spectemur agendo expreſſes the great principle of activity for the good of others. Nature has ſanctioned the law of ſelf-preſervation by rewards and puniſhments. The rewards of ſelfiſh activity are life and health—the puniſhments of negligence and indolence are want, diſeaſe and death. Each individual it is true ſhould conſider, that nature has enjoined the ſame law on his neighbor, and therefore a reſpect for the authority of nature would oblige him to reſpect the rights of others as much as his own. But reaſoning as abſtruſe, tho as ſimple as this, would not occur to all men. The ſame nature therefore has impoſed another law, that of promoting the good, as well as reſpecting the rights of mankind, and has ſanctioned it by other rewards and puniſhments. The rewards in this caſe, in this life, are eſteem and admiration of others—the puniſhments are neglect and contempt—nor may any one imagine that theſe are not as real as the others. The deſire of the eſteem of others is as real a want of nature as hunger—and the neglect and contempt of the world as ſevere a pain, as the gout or ſtone. It ſooner and oftener produces deſpair and a deteſtation of exiſtence—of equal importance to individuals, to families, and to nations—it is a principal end of government to regulate this paſſion, which in its turn becomes a principal means of government. It is the only adequate inſtrument of order and ſubordination in ſociety, and alone commands effectual obedience to laws, ſince without it neither human reaſon nor ſtanding armies, would ever produce that great effect. Every perſonal quality, and every bleſſing of fortune, is cheriſhed in proportion to its capacity of gratifying this univerſal affection for the eſteem, the ſympathy, admiration and congratulations of the public. Beauty in the face, elegance of figure, grace of attitude and motion, riches, honors, every thing, is weighed in this ſcale, and deſired not ſo much for the pleaſure they afford, as the attention they command. As this is a point of great importance, it may be pardonable to expatiate a little, upon theſe particulars.

Why are the perſonal accompliſhments of beauty, elegance and grace, held in ſuch high eſtimation by mankind? Is it merely for the pleaſure which is received from the ſight of theſe attributes? By no means: The taſte for ſuch delicacies is not univerſal—in thoſe who feel the moſt lively ſenſe of them, it is but a ſlight ſenſation, and of ſhort continuance; but thoſe attractions command the notice and attention of the public—they draw the eyes of ſpectators——this is the charm that makes them irreſiſtable. Is it for ſuch fading perfections that an huſband or a wife is choſen? Alas, it is well known, that a very ſhort familiarity, totally deſtroys all ſenſe and attention to ſuch properties; and on the contrary, a very little time and habit deſtroys all the averſion to uglineſs and deformity, when unattended with diſeaſe or ill-temper: Yet beauty and addreſs are courted and admired, very often, more than diſcretion, wit, ſenſe, and many other accompliſhments and virtues, of infinitely more importance to the happineſs of private life, as well as to the utility and ornament of ſociety. Is it for the momentous purpoſe of dancing and drawing, painting and muſic, riding or fencing, that men and women are deſtined in this life or any other? Yet thoſe who have the beſt means of education beſtow more attention and expence on thoſe, than on more ſolid acquiſitions. Why? Becauſe they attract more forcibly the attention of the world, and procure a better advancement in life. Notwithſtanding all this, as ſoon as an eſtabliſhment in life is made, they are found to have anſwered their end, and are laid aſide neglected.

Is there any thing in birth, however illuſtrious or ſplendid, which ſhould make a difference between one man and another? If, from a common anceſtor, the whole human race is deſcended, they are all of the ſame family. How then can they diſtinguiſh families into the more or the leſs ancient? What advantage is there in an illuſtration of an hundred or a thouſand years? Of what avail are all the hiſtories, pedigrees, traditions? What foundation has the whole ſcience of genealogy and heraldry? Are there differences in the breeds of men, as there are in thoſe of horſes?—If there are not, thoſe ſciences have no foundation in reaſon—in prejudice they have a very ſolid one: All that philoſophy can ſay is, that there is a general preſumption, that a man has had ſome advantages of education if he is of a family of note. But this advantage muſt be derived from his father and mother chiefly, if not wholly—of what importance is it then, in this view, whether the family is twenty generations upon record, or only two?

The mighty ſecret lies in this—an illuſtrious deſcent attracts the notice of mankind. A ſingle drop of royal blood, however illegitimately ſcattered, will make any man or women proud or vain. Why? Becauſe, altho it excites the indignation of many, and the envy of more, it ſtill attracts the *attention* of the world. Noble blood, whether the nobilty be hereditary or elective, and indeed more in republican governments than in monarchies, leaſt of all in deſpotiſms, is held in eſtimation for the ſame reaſon. It is a name and a race that a nation has been intereſted in, and is in the habit of reſpecting. Benevolence, ſympathy, congratulation, have been ſo long aſſociated to thoſe names in the minds of the people, that they are become national habits. National gratitude deſcends from the father to the ſon, and is often ſtronger to the latter than the former: It is often excited by remorſe, upon reflection on the ingratitude and injuſtice with which the former has been treated. When the names of a certain family are read in all the gazettes, chronicles, records, and hiſtories of a country for five hundred years, they become known, reſpected, and delighted in by every body. A youth, a child of this extraction, and hearing this name, attracts the eyes and ears of all companies long before it is known or enquired, whether he be a wiſe man, or a fool. His name is often a greater diſtinction, than a title, a ſtar, or a garter. This it is which makes ſo many men proud, and ſo many others envious of illuſtrious deſcent. The pride is as irrational and contemptible as the pride of riches, and no more. A wiſe man will lament that any other diſtinction than that of merit ſhould be made.—A good man, will neither be proud nor vain of his birth; but will earneſtly improve every advantage he has for the public good. A cunning man will carefully conceal his pride; but will indulge

it in ſecret, the more effectually, and improve his advantage to greater profit. But was any man ever known ſo wiſe, or ſo good, as really to deſpiſe birth or wealth? Did you ever read of a man riſing to public notice, from obſcure beginings who was not reflected on? Altho with every liberal mind, it is an honor and a proof of merit, yet it is a diſgrace with mankind in general.—What a load of ſordid obloquy and envy has every ſuch man to carry? The contempt that is thrown upon obſcurity of anceſtry augments the eagerneſs for the ſtupid adoration that is paid to its illuſtration.

This deſire of the conſideration of our fellow-men, and their congratulations in our joys, is not leſs invincible, than the deſire of their ſympathy in our ſorrows. It is a determination of our nature, that lies at the foundation of our whole moral ſyſtem in this world, and may be connected eſſentially with our deſtination in a future ſtate. Why do men purſue riches? What is the end of avarice?——Theſe queſtions may be anſwered in our next.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE ingenious and elegant author of the Tablet No. CXI. takes notice of the early decay of our females, and hints that the improper dreſs uſed by them in the winter ſeaſon is one cauſe of that unfortunate fact. It would pleaſe me to ſee another number devoted to the ſubject; but as he wiſhes his hint to be enlarged upon by others, I fear he will not again favor us with his reflections on this important head. My love to that amiable part of the creation from whom my principal happineſs is derived (for I am a family man, ladies) makes me take up the pen to point out to my fair countrywomen the fatal effects of adopting faſhions only calculated for climates entirely different from ours.

I have known a lady confined all day to the houſe in winter weather, ſcarcely protected from the cold by handkerchiefs and ſhawls, yet when the ſun has withdrawn his heat and the coldneſs of the air is nearly doubled, ſhe dreſſes for ſome public place; the handkerchief and ſhawl are thrown aſide, a thin gauze ſupplies their place, and the tender creature turns out expoſed to an air which would make an icelander ſhiver. What is the conſequence? A cough, which racks her for the remainder of the winter—perhaps till death ſnatches her from a joyleſs exiſtence.

Take warning by the pale ſhadows who crawl along our ſtreets—remember, they are the victims of faſhion. I like to ſee a well dreſſed woman—I am pleaſed at ſeeing beauty ſolicitous to pleaſe. But I would have the ornaments of winter differ from thoſe of ſummer. I would have my countrywomen diſdain to copy from any part of the world.

Would it not move our laughter, or upon a ſuppoſition of inſanity, our pity, to ſee a perſon in the midſt of ſummer wrapped in the furs of Ruſſia? and is it not equally abſurd to ſee on a winter's day, a female array'd in the faſhions of the ſouth of France! Let me conjure ye ladies of America! If you would wiſh to pleaſe—if you wiſh to be capable of being pleaſed—if you wiſh for health, or to be the happy mothers of healthy children, accommodate your dreſs to the changes of our climate: do not for the hope of a momentary admiration bring upon yourſelves an untimely old age, with all its pains, and without any of its honors.

[*We lately inſerted an Extract from the ſpeech of Mr. Burke, in the Britiſh Houſe of Commons. The following are ſubſequent obſervations of other members on that occaſion.*]

LONDON.

MR. SHERIDAN warmly reprobated the ſpeech of Mr. Burke, which he ſaid contained ſentiments directly contrary to the principles which he had hitherto profeſſed. He had come forward as the advocate of deſpotiſm, and had branded with the moſt ſevere epithets the exertions of men ſtruggling for their liberty. What was that government, he would aſk, the down fall of which his right honorable friend lament ed? It was founded on deſpotiſm, diſgraceful to human nature, and which had involved the country in miſery and ruin. In that aſſembly, which the right hon. gentleman had thought fit to ſtigmatize as a lawleſs, ferocious, and ſanguinary democracy, there were many men of very enlightened minds, and they had already made great progreſs in eſtabliſhing a conſtitution on the ruins of that deſpotic fabric which they had demoliſhed, and which he truſted would never again rear its head. He admitted that particular inſtances of cruelty and outrage had occurred, which he lamented in common with every man; and he was afraid that the well known humanity of his right hon. friend had, on that account, given his mind a bias, which had prevented him from perceiving the juſtice of that cauſe which gave liberty and a free conſtitution to ſo great a number of men. He could not help expreſſing a conſiderable degree of ſurpriſe to hear from his Rt. Hon. Friend that this country had derived no advantages from the revolution in 1688, further than a confirmation of antient rights. He had always underſtood it in a different point of view; and though he had no objection to date the antiquity of ſome of our moſt valuable privileges at a more remote period, yet he concluded, that our Conſtitution at the Revolution acquired many important and eſſential improvements, which it had not before enjoyed.

Mr. BURKE roſe again, and claimed the indulgence of the houſe for a few minutes. He expected, he ſaid, that if the right hon. gentleman who ſpoke laſt had not heard him with any degree of partiality, that he would at leaſt have ſtated what had fallen from him with firmneſs and candor. But he had groſsly miſrepreſented every argument he had urged. Every man who knew him knew that he was the profeſſed enemy of deſpotiſm in every ſhape, whether it was, as he had ſtated, the ſplendid deſpotiſm of Lewis XIV. or the outrageous democracy of the preſent government, which levelled all diſtinctions of men.—There were many perſons in this country, he was afraid, who entertained theories of government not very conſiſtent with the ſafety of the ſtate. There were ſome he believed who were ready to transfer that anarchy which prevailed in France to this country, for the purpoſe of effectuating their own deſigns.

The right hon. gentleman had thought proper to accuſe him of being the advocate of deſpotiſm, and the libeller of the National Aſſembly. He denied it. The whole tenor of his life, he hoped, had proved, that though he was an enemy to licentiouſneſs, he was a firm friend to liberty—But, ſaid Mr. Burke, if the hon. gentleman and I are to ſeparate, he may find the ſacrifice of his friend more than amply repaid by the applauſe of the Clubs.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer warmly complimented Mr. Burke on his ſpeech, which he ſaid merited the gratitude of his country.

LONDON, March 16.

The National Aſſembly have paſſed a decree, aboliſhing all excluſive privileges for ſending letters or papers by the poſt; but in order to ſupport the liberty of the preſs, the poſt ſhall be obliged to carry printed works, which are not bound, alſo pamphlets, journals, and advertiſements, at the rate of one ſol per ſheet or half ſheet.

The King of Pruſſia, in his preparations for war, is not unmindful of the intereſts of Science. He has lately purchaſed the Roloſſian Library, conſiſting of 5085 volumes, collected at Berlin by the Reverend M. ROLOFF.

The King of Hungary ſet out from Florence on the 1ſt inſtant, on his journey to Vienna, where he has given orders that he ſhould not be received with any extraordinary pomp.

From France, the accounts are favorable. The municipality of Paris have agreed to advance nine millions taking the product of certain convents for their intereſt and ſecurity—thus in a great meaſure preventing, perhaps, a national bankruptcy.

The importation of tallow from America is rapidly encreaſing, to the conſequent decreaſe of the importation of the ſame article from Ruſſia. The change is particularly advantageous to this country, as the Americans in return take more of our manufactures than the Ruſſians; the importation of American tallow ought therefore to be encouraged in preference to Ruſſian, though every meaſure ought in policy to be taken by the Legiſlature to decreaſe the importation of tallow, by encreaſing the conſumption of oil, and thereby affording the greateſt poſſible encouragement to the Britiſh whale fiſhery.

The Duke of Tuſcany is now in his 43d year, he married an infanta of Spain, by whom he has iſſue eight ſons, and four daughters.

The Emperor of Germany does not enjoy, as Emperor, a greater revenue than 15,000l. a year ſo that if his own hereditary dominions are not great, the Imperial dignity can be only an incumbrance to him.

The fame of the late Mr. Howard, properly diſtinguiſhed by the title of "The Philanthropic Howard," was ſo well known all over Europe, that he ſeldom walked the ſtreets without being followed by a crowd of people, who paid him a reſpect little ſhort of adoration.

When the above gentleman ſet out laſt upon his travels, inſtead of letters of credit, he carried with him Bank-Notes; and though, perhaps, ſuch a paper currency was never before ſeen in Cherſon, where he died, ſuch was the public dependence on his veracity, that they took them as caſh, and as ſuch they were circulated all about the country on the mere credit of his name.

It is much to be regretted, that this amiable man was taken off in the midſt of his philanthropic inveſtigation of the cauſes and cure of that horrible diſtemper, the plague. He had propoſed to paſs three years abroad; to viſit Grand Cairo twice, to go to Conſtantinople: to thoſe Northern parts of Africa bounded by the Mediterranean; to ſee the armies of the Turks, Ruſſians and Imperialiſts; and to publiſh the reſult of his obſervations.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

At the head of every philanthropic inſtitution that can relieve diſtreſs, benefit the community, and reclaim vice, ſtands the name of the Duke of LEEDS. Eſteemed by all ranks of people, beloved and reſpected by his tenants and his family; we may truly ſet his Grace down as one of the beſt characters now exiſting. Let the Duke of BEDFORD look here for the true road to popularity, for he will never find it in a ſtud at Newmarket, a conteſted election for Weſtminſter, or at any Club at Brooks's or Boodle's.

M. NECKER leaves Paris immediately, and goes firſt to Spa to drink the waters, and after that to his country ſeat, on the Lake of Geneva, where he will remain till his health is re-eſtabliſhed.

The court of Pruſſia has publicly received a miniſter from the States of Brabant—our court has declined doing ſo for the preſent.

In the important buſineſs of the ſlave trade, the National Aſſembly of France have given their deciſion, declaring, that they do not mean to interfere with any ſpecies of commerce carried on by the Weſt-India Iſlands, and deſiring their coloniſts to aſſemble together, and ſettle their own affairs as ſeems moſt expedient to themſelves.

PAOLI's ELECTION.

A letter was read from the Corſicans, by which it appeared, that they had elected the famous Paoli commander in chief of their national forces. So proper a choice was honored with the applauſes of the aſſembly.

JEWISH ANECDOTE.

In a Coffee-Houſe near Leadenhall-ſtreet, where the Prieſtlean controverſy became the topic of converſation, an Iſraelite, whoſe lungs merely were much too ſtrong for his antagoniſt, after the former had retired, was pluming himſelf upon his proweſs in defeating him, &c. and with an air of eclat aſked another Iſraelite if he had not ſerved the Philiſtine right? Moſt certainly you have, replied he; and if ever I have an engagement with any of them, I ſhould be much obliged to you for your *jaw-bone*.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.

A pathetic and elegant tragedy, called the WIDOW of MALABAR, written by Col. Humphreys late aid de camp to the Preſident of the United States, was performed on Friday to a judicious and brilliant audience, with uncommon marks of approbation, whoſe repeated plaudits evinced the ſatisfaction they received. The ſcenery was ſtriking and picturеſque, (that of the funeral pile full of *majeſtic horror*) and the dreſſes well choſen: The performers exerted themſelves in a particular manner; in ſhort no piece that has appeared in the weſtern world has been received with louder burſts of applauſe, and from the general avidity expreſſed by all ranks of people for its repetition, there can be no doubt but it will be as largely productive of profit to the theatre, as it has been of fame to its amiable author.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 15.

Wedneſday laſt being the anniverſary of the SONS OF ST TAMMANY, OR COLUMBIAN ORDER, the ſociety walked in proceſſion from Bardin's in Broad-Way, to the new brick Church, where an oration was delivered by brother W. P. SMITH; and a collection amounting to thirty pounds, was made for diſtreſſed debtors—after which an Ode, compoſed by brother LOW, and ſet to muſic for the occaſion, was performed.

From church the ſociety marched to brother CAMPBELL'S at Greenwich—where they partook of an elegant entertainment, to which his Excellency the Governor, the Mayor, and the principal officers of the Cincinnati were invited.

After dinner thirteen toaſts were given.

The officers of the ſociety, and many of the members were ſuperbly habited in Indian dreſſes—the novelty of their appearance excited univerſal attention, and the day being fine, the ſcene collected a prodigious concourſe of people.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.——NEW-YORK.

Snow Paragon, Nicholſon, Liverpool, 56 days.
Sloop Sally, Howell, Gaudaloupe, 20 days.

To be SOLD,
For CERTIFICATES, Or *exchanged* for LAND,

TWENTY-Two acres of ground in the City of New-York, fronting Great George-Street, Bowry Lane, and Greenwich-Lane. On the premiſes is a brick dwelling houſe containing ten rooms; a ſmaller brick houſe with four rooms; a houſe with a brick front with two rooms: In each houſe is a Kitchen, and under the whole four cellars; a never failing ſpring is near one of the kitchens; a frame ſtable and a coach-houſe with ſtables. From the dwelling houſe both the North and the Eaſt rivers are plain to the view. Additional improvements have been made this Spring, the ground has been laid out for pleaſure as well as for utility; it is provided with variety of orchard and other fruit; part of the land has alſo been ſown with timothy and clover. To be ſold for certificates of the national debt, which will be received at the nominal value, Dollars at 8s. Or for good upland, even if covered with wood, provided it is ſituated on the following rivers, or on creeks as far as navigable, communicating with the ſame, viz. At the Potowmac above Alexandria, at James River above Richmond, in South-Carolina, about one hundred miles from the ſea ſhore, on Santee Ediſto or Ponpon river, or on Savannah river. If not ſold at private ſale before the 15th of May, it will then on the above terms be diſpoſed of by Public Vendue at the merchants Coffee-Houſe.—For further particulars enquire of Mr. POELLNITZ on the premiſes. *New-York April* 10, 1790.

William Taylor,

Has, for Sale, at his EAST-INDIA GOODS STORE,
No. 3, QUEEN-STREET,

A General Aſſortment of EAST-INDIA GOODS

Among which are the following Articles:

BOOK Muſlins 8-4 6-4 5-4	HUMHUMS,
Jackonet do.	Long Cloths,
Hankerchiefs, of various kinds,	Caſſas,
Chintzes,	Seerſuckers,
Ginghams,	Boglapores.

A Variety of handſome painted MUSLINS.

With many other Articles, which will be ſold by the Piece or Package, low for caſh.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12.

THE bill for repealing after the last day of —— next, the duties heretofore laid upon Wines, imported from foreign ports or places, and laying others in their ſtead, was read the ſecond time, and referred to a committee of the whole houſe on Monday next.

The houſe then proceeded to reconſider ſuch of their amendments propoſed to the bill ſent from the Senate, entitled, "An act for giving effect to the act therein mentioned, in reſpect to the State of North-Carolina, and to amend the ſaid act," as were diſagreed to by the Senate; and thereupon the houſe

Reſolved, That a conference be deſired with the Senate on the ſubject matter of ſaid amendments; and that Mr. White, Mr. Steele, Mr. Foſter, Mr. Livermore, and Mr. Williamſon, be appointed managers at the ſaid conference on the part of the houſe.

Agreeable to the order of the day, the houſe again reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole on the report of the committee to whom was referred the petition of the merchants and traders of the town of Portſmouth, in New-Hampſhire. The motion for ſtriking out the clauſe which propoſes a tonnage of 100 cents on foreign bottoms, was put and negatived. A motion was then made to inſert 75 cents in lieu of 100. This was alſo negatived. The committee roſe and reported progreſs.

Mr. Benſon from the joint committee of both houſes appointed to conſider and report their opinion on the queſtion "When, according to the Conſtitution, the terms, for which the Preſident, Vice-Preſident, Senators and Repreſentatives, have been reſpectively choſen, ſhall be deemed to have commenced" and alſo to conſider of and report their opinion on, ſuch other matters as they ſhall conceive to have relation to this queſtion, made a report, which was read, and is as follows.

"That the terms for which the Preſident, Vice-Preſident, Senators and Repreſentatives of the United States were reſpectively choſen, did, according to the Conſtitution, commence on the 4th of March, 1789, and ſo the Senators of the firſt claſs, and the Repreſentatives, will not, according to the Conſtitution, be entitled by virtue of the ſame election by which they hold ſeats in the preſent Congreſs, to ſeats in the next Congreſs, which will be aſſembled after the 3d of March, 1791. And further, that whenever a vacancy ſhall happen in the Senate, or Houſe of Repreſentatives, and an election to fill ſuch vacancy, the perſon elected will not, according to the Conſtitution be entitled by virtue of ſuch election, to hold a ſeat beyond the time, for which the Senator or Repreſentative, in whoſe ſtead ſuch perſon ſhall have been elected, would if the vacancy had not happened, have been entitled to hold a ſeat.

That it will be adviſeable for Congreſs to paſs a law, or laws for determining, agreeable to the proviſion in the 1ſt ſec. of the 2d art. of the Conſtitution, the time when the electors ſhall, in the year which will terminate on the 3d of March 1793, and ſo in every fourth year thereafter, be choſen, and the day on which they ſhall give their votes, for declaring what officer ſhall, in caſe of vacancy, both in the office of Preſident and Vice Preſident, act as Preſident; for aſſigning a public office where the liſts mentioned in the 2d paragraph of the 1ſt ſec. of the 2d art. of the Conſtitution, ſhall, in caſe of vacancy in the office of Preſident of the Senate, or in his abſence from the ſeat of government, be in the mean time depoſited; and for directing the mode in which ſuch liſts ſhall be tranſmitted. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, MAY 13.

Sundry petitions were read and referred.

In committee of the whole on the propoſition in the report of the ſelect committe for enhancing the duty of tonnage on foreign bottoms.——Mr. Seney in the chair,

Mr. Smith (S. C.) moved an amendment to the clauſe—poſtponing the commencement of the duty to the firſt of January next; this amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Madiſon after a debate of conſiderable length, propoſed an amendment to the propoſition, by adding after the words "foreign bottoms," theſe words—"Belonging to nations not in commercial treaty with the United States."

This motion was oppoſed by Mr. Fitzſimons, Mr. Lawrance, Mr. Ames, Mr. Sherman and Mr. Wadſworth; and ſupported by Mr. Page and Mr. Williamſon: the queſtion being put it was carried in the affirmative—Ayes 32, Noes 19. The reſolution as amended, was then agreed to by the committee and ſtands thus—

That the tonnage on all foreign built bottoms belonging to nation not in commercial treaty with the United States, be raiſed to the ſum of one dollar per ton, from and after the firſt day of January next.

The committee roſe and reported progreſs.

The report of the committee on the memorial of the officers of the late navy of the United States was read; this report was in favor of granting the prayer of the memorialiſts, viz. that they ſhould be placed on a ſimilar footing with the officers of the late army of the United States—and be allowed five years pay; laid on the table. Adjourned.

Amount of the duties received on Tonnage from 1ſt September to 31ſt December, 1789.

States.	*Foreign tonnage.*	*American tonnage.*	*Total amount of tonnage.*
New-Hampſhire,	469 50	339 30	808 80
Maſſachuſetts,	4,829 37½	3,855 60	8,684 97½
Connecticut,	618 8	722 47½	1,340 55½
New-York,	8,739 87½	1,496 66½	10,236 54
New-Jerſey,	83 50	224 31	307 81
Pennſylvania,	11,587 64	1,515 6	13,102 70
Delaware,	603	123 96	726 96
Maryland,	4,994 5½	1,728 88½	6,722 94
Virginia,	11,210 93½	1,423 30½	12,634 24
South-Carolina,	4,630 59	433 84	5,064 43
Georgia,	2,600 17	126 65	2,726 82
	50, 366 72	11,990 5	62,356 77

FRIDAY, MAY 14.

In committee of the whole houſe on the report of the ſelect committee reſpecting an enhanced tonnage on foreign veſſels.—Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

Mr. Madiſon moved an addition to the reſolution agreed to yeſterday in the following words, viz: That from and after the day of next the tonnage on all ſuch veſſels be raiſed to and from and after the day of next no ſuch veſſel be permitted to export from the United States any unmanufactured article being the growth or produce thereof.

This motion occaſioned a debate—but was finally carried in the affirmative 28 to 19.

The ſecond reſolution propoſed by the ſelect committee for an addition of 10 per cent on the duties already impoſed by law, on goods imported from places to which American veſſels are not admitted, Mr. Lee moved ſhould be expunged from the report, this motion was ſeconded by Mr. Parker, and carried in the affirmative. The committee then roſe and reported progreſs.

The houſe took up the reſolution, which was further amended, by adding the following proviſo, viz.

Provided that this reſolution ſhall not extend to prohibit veſſels of any nation which permits the importation of fiſh, and other ſalted proviſions, grain, and lumber in veſſels belonging to the citizens of the United States. The reſolution being thus amended was adopted by the Houſe, and a Committee of three appointed to bring in a bill purſuant thereto.

A meſſage was received from the Senate informing the Houſe that they have adopted the report of the joint committee, appointed to conſider and report their opinion, when according to the conſtitution, the terms for which the Preſident, Vice-Preſident, &c. have been reſpectively choſen, &c. and requeſt the concurrence of the Houſe. That they have alſo paſſed a bill for the encouragement of literature, by ſecuring to authors, &c. the copy right of their works—with amendments.

Mr. Bland of the committee appointed to take into conſideration the arrears of pay ordered to the officers and ſoldiers of the Virginia and North Carolina lines of the late army, brought in a report.

A petition from the American priſoners in Algiers, was introduced by the Speaker—read and referred to the Secretary of ſtate.

A report on the petition of Thomas Jenkins and Co. was read, which was in favor of granting the prayer of ſaid petition.

Adjourned till Monday next,

THE TABLET.——No. CXIV.

"*If a perſon knows what to read, and how to read, all his ſtudies will turn to ſome valuable account.*"

THE letter, publiſhed in the laſt number of the Tablet, recommends ſome rules that it would be well to obſerve in reading. I wiſh the writer of that letter had extended his obſervations a little further, and given ſome directions with reſpect to the choice of books. His remarks were confined merely to the *mode* of ſtudy, and were very pertinent to the point he meant to eſtabliſh.

One of the principal difficulties in ſelecting authors to read, conſiſts in the multiplicity of books that are to be found on all ſubjects. Many people ſuppoſe that no one deſerves to be called learned, unleſs he is acquainted with all the books his native language can furniſh. This is too common an opinion. It induces us not only to read many authors which are not entitled to notice, but creates a confuſion of ideas. There ſeems to be no ſtandard to direct a choice of books, after a perſon is releaſed from the control of education; but there is nevertheleſs great precaution to be obſerved in literary purſuits through every period of life.

The learned men of the laſt century could, with ſome propriety, undertake to peruſe all the books that had then been publiſhed. It is however unreaſonable to expect that a ſtudent of the preſent day ſhould preſcribe himſelf a ſimilar taſk. It is not only impracticable but unneceſſary. There are now a great variety of writers on the ſame ſubject. If they agree in ſentiment, there can be no occaſion to read them all; and if they diſagree it will diſtract the mind to attend to all their contradictions. It would have a good effect if men, who have eſtabliſhed a literary character, would give their ſanction to the beſt publications in the various branches of ſcience, and recommend them to general attention. In like manner, it would not be improper to deſignate the moſt approved pieces both moral and entertaining. By this means, the young ſtudent might direct his reſearches, and not ſo often have reaſon to repent his loſs of time in uſeleſs reading. Many a man cloſes a book with this remark; *all I have learnt is that the book did not deſerve to be read.*

FROM THE DAILY ADVERTISER.

ELEGIAC ODE,

ON THE DEATH OF DR. *FRANKLIN.*

(Tune, "*Return enraptur'd hours.*")

THE faireſt flow'rets bring
In all their vernal bloom,
And let the ſweets of ſpring
Adorn great FRANKLIN's tomb.
The patriot's toil is done,
At length his labors ceaſe,
Th' unfading crown is won,
His Sun, deſcends in peace.

The ſons of Science grieve,
The patriot heaves a ſigh
And ſcarcely will believe
That ſo much worth can die.
No deathleſs is that name
Which ages ſhall admire;
And Franklin's ſplendid fame
Shall but with time expire.

While rapid light'nings fly,
While awful thunders roll,
While meteors gild the ſky,
And dart from pole to pole.
Mankind ſhall ſtill admire
When Franklin's name they hear,
* "Who ſnatch'd celeſtial fire,
"And broke the oppreſſor's ſpear.

Through ev'ry future age
While hiſt'ry holds a pen,
She'll rank our virtuous Sage
Amongſt the firſt of men;
And when ſhe counts her ſons
Who've earn'd immortal fame,
Shall next to WASHINGTON's
Record our FRANKLIN's name.

MAY 14. R. D.

* *Eripuit Cœlo fulmen, ſceptrumque Tyrannis.*

We are informed that the following is now pending before the Senate of the United States.

An ACT to prevent bringing Goods, Wares and Merchandizes, from the State of Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations, into the United States; and to authorize a demand of Money from the ſaid State.

WHEREAS it is neceſſary to the ſecurity of the revenue, and other eſſential intereſts of the United States, to provide againſt goods wares and merchandizes, being brought into the ſame through or from the State of Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations, ſo long as that State ſhall refuſe to aſſent to the Conſtitution and Laws of the United States:

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled*, That from and after the firſt day of July next, no goods, wares or merchandizes, of the growth or manufacture of whatever place or country, ſhall be brought into the United States, from the State of Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations, by land or water; nor ſhall any ſhip or veſſel belonging to any inhabitant or inhabitants of the ſaid State, enter any port, harbour, creek or river of the United States, except in caſe of diſtreſs; nor, except in a like caſe, ſhall any ſhip or veſſel belonging to any inhabitant or inhabitants of the United States, enter any port, harbour, creek or river of the ſaid State of Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations; And all goods, wares and merchandizes, which ſhall be brought into the United States contrary to this Act, ſhall be forfeited, together with the ſhips or veſſels in which the ſame ſhall be brought, if brought in by water; or together with the carriages, horſes and oxen employed in conveying the ſame, if brought in by land. And all ſhips and veſſels which ſhall enter any port, harbor, creek or river of the United States, contrary to this act, ſhall be forfeited, together with their lading: And all ſhips and veſſels which, contrary to this Act, ſhall enter any port, harbor, creek or river of the ſaid State of Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations, ſhall be forfeited, and ſhall be liable to ſeizure in any port of the United States, at any time within one year after ſuch forfeiture ſhall have accrued. And all perſons who ſhall bring into the United States any goods, wares or merchandizes, contrary to this Act, or who ſhall be aiding therein; or who, being owners or captains of any ſhips or veſſels, ſhall contrary to this act, order or navigate the ſame into any port, harbor, creek or river of the ſaid State of Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations, ſhall forfeit dollars; and be moreover liable to impriſonment, not exceeding months.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the forfeitures accruing by breach of this act, ſhall be recovered in the manner provided in the caſe of forfeitures of a ſimilar nature in the Act to regulate the collection of the duties impoſed by law on the tonnage of ſhips and veſſels, and on goods, wares and merchandiſes imported into the United States; and ſhall be diſpoſed of in the manner provided in the caſe of penalties, fines and forfeitures, in the ſaid Act: And every collector, naval officer, and ſurveyor, or other perſon, ſpecially appointed by either of them, or aiding and aſſiſting in the execution of this Act, ſhall have the like power and authority, and be entitled to the indemnification and mode of defence, expreſſed or given in the ſaid Act to regulate the collection of duties.

SEC. 3. And to the end that the ſaid ſtate of Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations, may contribute to the ſupplies raiſed for diſcharging the engagements of the United States entered into previous to the 4th day of March, 1789, *Be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That the Preſident of the United States be, and he hereby is authorized and requeſted to demand of the ſaid ſtate of Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations, dollars, to be paid into the Treaſury of the United States, on or before the day of next; which being paid, ſhall be credited to the ſaid ſtate in account with the United States.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That this Act ſhall continue in force until a Convention of the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations, ſhall aſſent to and ratify the Conſtitution, and give notice thereof to the Preſident of the United States, and no longer.

BOSTON, May 8.

O! bleſt COLUMBIA! every tribute raiſe;
Erect the ſculptur'd Marble to his praiſe—
Thy youth at *equal praiſe* may boldly aim,
And catch at FRANKLIN's tomb worth's hallow'd flame.

FROM PHILADELPHIA—APRIL 27, 1790.

YOU will have heard of the death of our venerable friend. I ſend you ſuch particulars, as I have heard of his will, which I think are authentic, but do not vouch for. Some lots, in *Philadelphia*, he has left to Mr. BACHE*, for himſelf, in a handſome, affectionate manner. His library chiefly to TEMPLE FRANKLIN†, with his manuſcripts, and the copy-right to his Life—the farm in *Jerſey*, value 3000l.—a tract of land, in *Georgia*, next to Gen. WAYNES, 3000 acres, valuable—and from 500l. to 600l. ſterling of monies at *Paris*. To Mr. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BACHE‡, his Printing-Materials, &c. valued at 2060l. To his ſon§, 500l. to 600l. of the ſame monies, and ſome land in *Nova-Scotia*, becauſe in the juriſdiction of the country he choſe to live under.

To the city of *Philadelphia*, 1000l. ſterling, at intereſt: The income to promote a Society of Arts and Manufactures, for 15 years, then to be applied to the conveyance of water to the city, which he conceives will then want it, from its increaſed ſize.

To the town of *Boſton*, 1000l.

To Preſident WASHINGTON, a Cane, with the *Figure* of LIBERTY, merely to pay him a very handſome compliment, of leaving Liberty in charge to him.

Mr. and Mrs. BACHE, the reſiduary Legatees to have the income for life, of the remainder of his fortune, to be divided equally amongſt their children at their death.

To Judge HOPKINSON, his Philoſophical Apparatus, &c.

His Life to 1757, he has ſent to Mr. V.—He has gone no further—though he has left many ſcattered materials. It being obſerved to a relation of the Doctor that it was a great loſs to the world, he obſerved not ſo great, as that of the former period would have been. That contains his thoughts from which mankind may draw advantage—The latter his actions which the world knows and others may record.

He preſerved his intellects, clear and intelligent as ever, until a few hours of his death. He a few days before his death, having his maps before him, dictated a Letter to Mr. JEFFERSON, upon the boundaries of the United States, which I underſtand is as perfect as any thing he ever wrote.

NOTES.

* The Gentleman who married the Doctor's daughter.
† His Grandſon and Secretary.
‡ Another Grandſon.
§ The Governor of New-Jerſey previous to the late war.

BURLINGTON, May 11.

The friends of Science, and the liberal arts, will be gratified in hearing that we were favored on Sunday laſt with a viſit from the ingenious Mr. Fitch, accompanied by ſeveral gentlemen of taſte and knowledge in mechanics, in a Steam-Boat, conſtructed on an improved plan: From theſe gentlemen we learn, that they came from Philadelphia in three hours and a quarter, with a head wind, the tide in their favor—on their return by accurate obſervations, they proceeded down the river, at the rate of upwards of ſeven miles an hour.

Extract of a letter from Coopers Town, on Lake Otſego, to a gentleman in this city, dated April 8.

"We are working away among the ſugar here, and have already collected 12 hogſheads, the worſt of which is equal, and ſome of it ſuperior in taſte, colour, and grain, to any I ever ſaw from the Weſt-Indies.—The preſent ſeaſon for manufacturing this valuable article, is remarkably backward, ſo that we are now only beginning."

☞ *THE* MAIL DILIGENCE *for Philadelphia leaves the Ferry-Stairs at New-York, forty minutes after Seven every Morning, except Sunday. Dines at Brunſwick, and reaches Trenton before dark.*

NOTES ON PENNSYLVANIA.

(CONCLUDED.)

A Privilege, almoſt peculiar to this ſtate, has been granted to foreigners by the Legiſlature of Pennſylvania—that of buying and holding lands and houſes within this commonwealth, without relinquiſhing their allegiance to the country in which they were born. They can ſell or bequeath the lands, receive the rents, and in ſhort, have every territorial and pecuniary right, that a natural born Pennſylvanian has; but no civil rights. As they profeſs to owe allegiance to a foreign prince or government, and reſide in a foreign country, where they of courſe have civil rights, they cannot claim them, nor ought they to deſire them here; ſince no man can ſerve two maſters. If they chuſe, at any time after purchaſe, to come out to this country, and make themſelves citizens; or if they chuſe to give their eſtate to a child, or other perſon, who will do ſo, either of them may become citizens to all intents and purpoſes. This indulgence to purchaſe is granted for three years from January 1789, and all lands bought by foreigners before Jan. 1792 may be held for ever on thoſe terms. Whether a right to make purchaſes upon thoſe terms will be allowed to foreigners after that time is uncertain, and will entirely depend upon the opinion of our Legiſlature, as to the ſafety or utility of it.

Uſeful knowledge and ſcience have been favorite objects of attention here. We have an univerſity, three colleges, and four or five public academies, beſides many private academies and free ſchools, in the city and ſeveral of the county towns of this ſtate. Conſiderable grants of monies, rent charges, and particularly of new lands, have been made by our Legiſlature, and very liberal private ſubſcriptions have been added at various times. Though our government and citizens have always been attentive to the important object of uſeful and liberal knowledge, yet an encreaſed regard for learning has been manifeſt ſince the revolution. Riſing from a provincial to an independent ſituation, appears, and very naturally, to have expanded our ideas, and to have given an enhanced value to improvements of the human mind.

Among the natural advantages of Pennſylvania, her almoſt innumerable mill ſeats ought not to be omitted. They are conveniently diſtributed by Providence throughout the ſtate, and afford the means of eſtabliſhing every ſpecies of mill-work and labour-ſaving machines, to meet the produce and raw materials almoſt at the farmers doors. In the preſent ſituation of this country, wanting hands for farming, and in the preſent ſtate of manufactures, when ingenious mechaniſm is every day and every where invented, to leſſen the neceſſity for manual labour, this natural advantage muſt appear of ineſtimable importance. Hemp and flax are among the moſt profitable productions of our rich midland and new counties, THE CREAM of which is yet to be ſkimmed. It is therefore a moſt pleaſing fact, that we have in the ſtate the full-ſized and complete movements or works of a water-mill and machinery, to ſliver, rove and ſpin flax and hemp into threads or yarns, fit for linen of 30 cuts to the pound, or any coarſer kind, ſheetings, towelling, ſail-cloth, oznabrigs, twine, and the ſtrands or yarns for cordage. The ſame machinery is calculated for the roving or preparing, and ſpinning of combed wool into worſted yarn. We have alſo the movements and complete machinery of Sir Richard Arkwright's water-mill for ſpinning yarns of cotton. And though the climate of this ſtate is not fit for cultivating that raw material, yet cotton can be raiſed with profit in every ſtate in our Union Southward of Pennſylvavia, and imported from the Eaſt and Weſt-Indies.

It is certain that this extraordinary capacity of our country for mechanical works has either called forth, in an unuſual degree, the mechanical powers of the human mind, or that Providence has beſtowed upon the people of this and our ſiſter ſtates an uncommon portion of that talent, which its nature and ſituation require. Our RITTENHOUSE and FRANKLIN ſtand unrivalled in mechanical philoſophy; and thoſe who know our country are well informed, that to theſe two *great* names we could add a conſiderable liſt of philoſophical and practical mechanicians, in a variety of branches.

So many of the neceſſary and convenient arts and trades depend upon the plenty and cheapneſs of fuel, that it appears proper to take notice of this article. Till the revolution, our dependence was almoſt entirely upon wood fuel, of which, in the moſt populous places, we have ſtill a great abundance, and in all interior ſituations immenſe quantities; but the encreaſe of manufactures has occaſioned us to turn our attention to coal. Of this uſeful foſſil, Providence has given us very great quantities in our middle and weſtern country. The vicinity of Wyoming, on the Suſquehannah, is one bed of coal, of the open-burning kind, and of the moſt intenſe heat. At the head waters of Schuylkill are ſome conſiderable bodies. At the head of the weſtern branch of Suſquehanna is a moſt extenſive body, which ſtretches over the country ſouth-weſterly, ſo as to be found in the greateſt plenty at Pittſburg, where the Alleageny and Youghiogeny unite, and form the head of the Ohio. All our coal has hitherto been accidentally found on the ſurface of the earth, or diſcovered in the digging of common cellars or wells; ſo that when our wood fuel ſhall become ſcarce, and the European methods of boring ſhall be ſkilfully purſued, there can be no doubt of our finding it in many other places. At preſent, the ballaſting of ſhips from coal countries abroad, and the coal mines in Virginia, which lie convenient to navigation, occaſion a good deal of coal to be brought to the Philadelphia market. From this great abundance and variety of fuel it reſults, that Pennſylvania, and the United States in general, are well ſuited to all manufactories, that are effected by fire, ſuch as furnaces, foundaries, forges, glaſs-houſes, breweries, diſtilleries, ſteel-works, ſmiths ſhops, pot-aſh works, ſugar and other refineries, &c. &c.

Ship building is a buſineſs in which the port of Philadelphia exceeds moſt parts of the world. Maſts, ſpars, timber and plank, not only from our own ſtate and the other ſtates on the Delaware, are conſtantly for ſale in our market, but the mulberry of the Cheſapeake, and the ever green or live oak and red cedar of the Carolinas and Georgia, are ſo abundantly imported, that nine-tenths of our veſſels are built of them. No veſſels are better than theſe; and in proof of it Engliſh writers of rank might be quoted, who have publiſhed for and againſt us. A live oak and cedar ſhip of 200 tons, carpenter's meaſurement, can be fitted to take in a cargo for £14 currency per ton; and there is not a port in Europe in which an oak ſhip can be equally well built and fitted for £20 per ton in our money, or £12 ſterling. This fact may appear doubtful or extraordinary, but is certainly true; and it is greatly in favor of our ſhip carpenters and other tradeſmen employed in fitting and building ſhips, as well as our merchans and farmers, whoſe intereſts are ſo much connected with navigation.

The diſtance of Philadelphia from the ſea has been made an objection by ſome, and the cloſing of our river by the ice, which happens almoſt every winter. Amſterdam, the greateſt port in Europe, is inacceſſible in the winter. But it is a fact, that, notwithſtanding theſe objections, our veſſels make as many Weſt-India voyages as as thoſe of the two other principal ſea ports of the middle ſtates; and though the river is frozen from three to nine weeks almoſt every winter, yet there are occaſional openings, which give opportunities for fleets of merchantmen to go out and come in. The fine corn and proviſion country, which lies near Philadelphia, enables the merchants to load their veſſels in the winter, and the market is regularly ſupplied with flour, pork, beef, lumber, ſtaves, iron, and many other of our principal articles of exportation. Little time is therefore loſt, and we find that our trade increaſes. The crop of 1789, and other exports from the harveſt of that year to that of 1790, it is ſuppoſed, will load 120,000 tons of ſhipping. We have a very extenſive back country; and many large bodies of new land, that muſt ſend their produce to the Philadelphia market, are ſettling faſt.

The population of Pennſylvania, by the laſt accounts taken was 360,000 men, women and children, but, as ſome years have ſince elapſed, it is ſuppoſed it will not fall much ſhort of 400,000 when the preſent enumeration ſhall be completed.

No country in Europe has paid off ſo much of her public debt, ſince the late general war, as this ſtate, notwithſtanding the paſt diſorders and difficulties of the United States, ariſing from the weakneſs of our late general government, and the ſhocks of an invaſive war. She has paid off and ſunk a ſum equal to her full ſhare of the intereſt and a conſiderable part of the principal of her ſtate and federal debts. Yet ſhe has laid no exciſe or internal duty, but eight pence currency upon ſpirituous liquors, and has ſeveral millions of land yet unſold.

The inhabitants of Pennſylvania are principally the deſcendants of the Engliſh, Iriſh, and Germans, with ſome Scotch, Welch, Swedes, and a few Dutch. There are alſo many of the Iriſh and Germans, who emigrated when young or in the middle time of life; and there are a number of each of thoſe two nations now in legiſlative, executive and judicial ſtations among us. It has ever been the policy of our government, before and ſince the revolution, and the diſpoſition of our people, to receive all ſober emigrants with open arms, and to give them immediately *the free exerciſe* of their trades and occupations, and of their religion.

Such is the preſent ſituation of things in Pennſylvania, which is more or leſs the ſame in ſeveral other of the American States, viz. New-York, Virginia, the Carolina's and Georgia; but though not ſo in the reſt, the principal difference is, that they are ſo fully peopled, that there are no new lands of any value unſold, and farming lands, that are improved, are of courſe dearer than with us. In thoſe States, however, agriculture, commerce, manufactures, the fiſheries, and navigation, afford comfortable ſubſiſtence and ample rewards of profit to the induſtrious and well diſpoſed, amidſt the bleſſings of civil and religious liberty.

Before this paper is concluded, it may be uſeful to recapitulate the various productions and exports of the United States, which are the ſure foundations of a grand ſcene of agriculture—the reſources for an extenſive trade—and the materials for a great variety of uſeful and elegant manufactures. From our new country we have a variety of ſkins and furs, and ginſeng; in the ſettled parts of the States, rice, indigo, cotton, ſilk, tobacco, flaxſeed, wheat, rye, barley, oats, ſpelts, Indian corn, hemp, flax, wool, iron, lead, copper, coal, freeſtone, limeſtone, marble, ſulphur, ſaltpetre, a great variety of ſhip timber, ſhip planks, maſts, ſpars, tar, pitch and turpentine, pork, beef, cyder, fiſh oil, ſpermaceti, whalebone, dried fiſh, pickled fiſh, hides, leather, black cattle, ſheep, cheeſe, butter, tallow, hops, muſtard ſeed, ſtaves, heading, ſhingles, boards, plank, ſcantling, ſquare timber, black walnut, wild cherry and curled maple for cabinet wares, potaſh, pearl aſhes, potters clay, brick clay, &c. &c. with apples, and all the other principal fruits, and potatoes, and all the other principal vegetables. During the late war conſiderable quantities of ſea ſalt were manufactured on our coaſt, as far north as New-Jerſey; and this article will no doubt one day become an object of attention. It may be ſafely affirmed, that *no European nation whatſoever* unites in its dominions, even including their diſtant colonies, ſuch a variety of important and capital productions; nor can there be any doubt in the mind of a candid and ſerious obſerver, that ſuch a country muſt riſe, with common prudence, in agriculture, manufactures and commerce, affording to every induſtrious and virtuous citizen and emigrant the certain means of comfortable ſubſiſtence, and the faireſt proſpect of eſtabliſhing a family in life.

New-York City Lottery.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY, for the purpoſe of raiſing *Seven Thouſand Five Hundred Pounds*, agreable to an ACT of the Legiſlature of the State of New-York, paſſed 8th February, 1790.

S C H E M E.

1 PRIZE of	£.3000		£.3000
2	1000		2000
3	500		1500
10	200		2000
30	100		3000
50	50		2500
120	20		2400
180	10		1800
7950	4		31800

8346 Prizes, 16654 Blanks, } 25000 Tickets, at 40s. each, £.50000

Subject to a deduction of *Fifteen per Cent.*

THE object of this LOTTERY being to raiſe a part of the ſum advanced by the corporation for repairing and enlarging the CITY HALL, for the accommodation of CONGRESS, which does ſo much honor to the Architect, as well as credit to the city. The managers preſume that their fellow Citizens will cheerfully concur in promoting the ſale of Tickets, eſpecially as the ſucceſs of this Lottery will relieve them from a tax, which muſt otherwiſe be laid to reimburſe the corporation.

The above SCHEME is calculated in a manner very beneficial to adventurers, there not being two blanks to a prize.

The Lottery is intended to commence drawing on the FIRST MONDAY in AUGUST next, or ſooner if filled, of which timely notice will be given. A liſt of the fortunate numbers will be publiſhed at the expiration of the drawing.

Tickets are to be ſold by the ſubſcribers, who are appointed Managers by the Corporation.

ISAAC STOUTENBURGH, ABRAHAM HERRING,
PETER T. CURTENIUS, JOHN PINTARD.

New-York, 6th March, 1790.

By Order of the Honorable Richard Morris, Eſq. Chief Juſtice of the State of New-York.

NOTICE is hereby given to Lewis M'Donald, of Connecticut, an abſent debtor, that upon application and due proof made to the ſaid chief juſtice by a creditor of the ſaid Lewis M'Donald, purſuant to an act of the Legiſlature of the ſaid State, entitled, "An act for relief againſt abſconding and abſent debtors," paſſed the 4th April, 1786; he, the ſaid chief juſtice, has directed all the ſaid Lewis M'Donalds eſtate, within this ſtate, to be ſeized, and that unleſs he ſhall diſcharge his debts within twelve months after the publication of this notice, the ſame will be ſold for the payment of his creditors. Dated the 3d May, 1790.

New-York, May 7, 1790. (1w.1y.)

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the creditors of PHILIP DENMAN, now confined in the common gaol of Newark, in the county of Eſſex, That the Honorable Court of Common Pleas, in and for ſaid county, have appointed Tueſday the 25th day of May next, for the creditors of ſaid Philip Denman, to meet at the Court houſe in Newark, at nine o'clock of the day aforeſaid, and ſhew cauſe to the judge of the ſaid Court if any they have, why an aſſignment of the ſaid inſolvent debtors eſtate ſhould not be made, and he diſcharged according to the act of the Legiſlature of New-Jerſey in ſuch caſe made and provided.

PHILIP DENMAN.

Newark, April 14, 1790.

CASH, and a generous price given for Continental, New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, and Rhode-Iſland ſecurities, of every denomination, by

EBENEZER THAYER, jun. No. 59, *Water-Street*, New-York, April 17, 1790.

James F. Sebor, and Co.

Have removed from No. 59, to No. 187, Water-Street, near the Fly-Market,

WHERE they negociate all kinds of PUBLICK SECURITIES—BILLS OF EXCHANGE. &c. as uſual.

New-York, April 8, 1790. tf.

Moſes Rogers, and Co.

HAVE removed their STORE to the New Building, corner of Golden-Hill and Queen-Street, fronting Burling Slip.

New-York, May 5, 1790.